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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
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DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET
FOI/PA# 1177948-1
Total Deleted Page(s) = 16
Page 7 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 8 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 11 ~ b7D;
Page 12 ~ b7D;
Page 13 ~ b7D;
Page 16 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 17 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 18 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 19 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 20 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 21 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 22 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 23 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 24 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 25 ~ b6; b7C; b7D;
Page 26 ~ b7D;
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UTED STATES DEPARTMENT OF STICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Albuquerque, New Mexico June 23, 1970





ELECTRONICS FIRM IN PENNSYLVANIA ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

On June 22, 1970, a source with whom there has been insufficient contact to determine reliability, was interviewed in regard to captioned matter. The following questions were specifically asked and source's response to each question is set forth as it resulted from this interview:

What were the specific dates of your employment on the Israeli Missile Program?

Source advised he began employment on August 1, 1968, but was only given menial jobs until he received a Top Secret Clearance in October of 1968. He terminated his employment on March 1, 1969. During the period from August 1, 1968, until he received his Top Secret Clearance, some attempts were made to teach him the Hebrew language but he termed this "unsuccessful."

What was the name and physical location of your employer?

Did you work for more than one employer?

Source advised that he only worked for Israel Aircraft Industries (IAI), whose primary location was at Lod Airport; however, source stated he worked at a branch facility at Or Yehuda, about five miles northwest of Lod Airport.

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ELECTRONICS FIRM IN PENNSYLVANIA ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

3. What was the relationship, if any, of your employer to the Israeli Government?

Israel Aircaart Industries

Source stated that although IAI was a private corporation, he felt it was under the direct control of the Israeli Government. He based this feeling on the fact Government guards were used at the facility and nothing could be done without Israeli Government approval. Source stated that the President of IAI was Al Schwimmer, who actually has dual citizenship (Israel and U.S. of America), and who maintains a residence in the U.S.

4. What part of the missile did you work on?

Source s	stated that		
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5. Who was Chief of the section in which you worked?

Ahud Kadish, Chief of the Flight Test Group, whom source also described as a dual citizen of the U. S. and Israel. He said Kadish was born in America but has been in Israel for 12 or 13 years. He said he thought Kadish's parents still reside in the U. S. somewhere in the vicinity of Boston, Massachusetts.

Where did your section fit into the overall missile program?

Source advised that the task of his section was to write procedures for testing missiles and also perform actual tests and test firings; however, he advised that none were ever fired to his knowledge. He said that during the period of his employment, the missile program in Israel was in its



embryonic stage. He further advised that the French Government had already developed the missiles which Israel was using, but Israel wanted to modify these missiles for a range of 500 miles. (Source advised it was his opinion the 500 miles was based on the distance necessary to strike the Aswan Dam.)

7. What Israeli institutes, industrial firms, and Governmental bodies were engaged in or associated with the missile program?

What was the specific function and location of each such location?

Source advised he could not remember all of the various groups and firms associated with the missile program but the following were to the best of his recollection:

Institutes

Weitzmann Institute, which he said was similar to the Massachusetts Institute of Technology or the California Polytechnic Institute. He said they were engaged in nuclear research and were located at Rehovot. He said the Weitzmann Institute personnel also determined the compatibility of various parts of the missile which source described as Systems Integration. They were also engaged in computing trajectories for the missiles.

Technion, located at Haifa, which source described as an engineering university.

Mahon Shalosh (source advised that a transliteration of this would be Hotel Three). He did not know the meaning of this but he said it was located somewhere in the vicinity of Haifa and Acco (Acre). He advised that personnel there worked on the design of the inertial guidance systems, stable platforms, etc.

Industrial Firms

Elta located at Lod Airport. The people there build printed circuit boards for missiles and much of the special testing equipment. They also

ELECTRONICS FIRM IN PENNSYLVANIA ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

build tracking radar for the missile industry and source expressed the opinion they were subsidized by the Israeli Government.

Motorola Israel, Ltd., which is located at Tel Aviv. This firm is engaged in the production of C-Band radar missile tracking devices to the best of source's knowledge.

American Electronics Laboratories (AEL) - Source stated this firm is also located at Tel Aviv and manufactures antennas. Source remembered his supervisor Ahud Kadish and one of the engineers, Ezra Cohen, meeting with representatives of AEL on occasion.

Government Bodies

The only Government body with which source was familiar was the Israeli Army headquarters in Tel Aviv which he said was under the direction of General Benny Pelled. Source stated he had been there but was unable to recall the names or positions of any of the persons whom he met there. He said that this group was actually in charge of the Israeli Guided Missile Program and that all decisions concerning the program were made here. It is noted that in connection with this question, source volunteered that he had heard there was an atomic reactor located at Dimona, but he said he had never been there since admission to this facility was on a need-to-know basis.

8. Where were the missiles assembled?

Source advised that the only two assembled missiles he saw were at Ramla. He said although it would mean nothing they were missiles number 14 and 17. He was unable to say whether they were actually assembled there or had reached this place in an assembled state. He did advise that they were not toally assembled inasmuch as the initial propellant or booster part had not been attached. He said this would be similar to arming the missile and would put it into a very dangerous condition. He advised that normally the boosters were not assembled until shortly before the missile was to be fired or launched.

9. How many missiles had been produced in Israel when your employment ended?

As far as he knew, none had actually been produced in Israel; however, 17 had come from France out of a projected total of 57. He said the French missiles were being modified by the Israelis to suit their purposes.

10. How many tests of the complete missile had been made when you left Israel?

Where was the test range located?

Source advised he does not know the answer to this. He said he was sorry he can't answer but he just doesn't know. He said that his supervisor had told him he would be shown this at a later time but his employment terminated prior to this time. Source advised it was his understanding the test range was located somewhere in the Sinai Desert and that he believed they would have been fired from north to south in the desert, but this was supposition on his part.

11. How many missiles had been deployed when you left Israel?

Where were they deployed and in what configuration?

Again, source said he did not know the answer to this question; however, he did not think any had actually been deployed. He said at one time he had questioned his supervisor concerning this and had been advised that a survey had not yet been completed. Source said he felt reasonably sure hidden launch sites, possibly underground silos, would be used in any deployment of the missiles but could furnish no other information in this regard.

12. Please recapitulate the history of the Israeli guided missile program you received at the initiation of your employment.

Source advised he received no briefing concerning the Israeli guided missile program at the initiation of his



employment. He said he believes this was Israel's first venture into guided missiles and that he had seen American Hawk missiles in parades and presumed these were the types used prior to the initiation of the program in which he was employed. The only schooling of any kind he received at the initiation of his employment was an attempt to teach him the Hebrew language but he had been unable to learn.

- What are the names, affiliations, and specific jobs of all Israelis known by you to be employed in the missile program?
- 14. What Americans were known by you to be working on the Israeli missile program?

Where were they located and what were their specific jobs?

In response to these questions, source advised he was unable to remember all of the people with whom he was associated in the missile program but said he thought it would be easier if he wrote their names and positions. The following are copies of source's notes concerning his answers to these questions.

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	. It mav be	noted that	source did	l not lis	t	
	as one of the					
the Is	raeli missile	program; ho	wever, dur	ring the_	course of	
the in	terview, sourc	e referred	several ti	mes to		
whom h	e said current	ly resides	in New Jer	rsey as o	ne who could	
substa	ntiate his sto	ry and perh	aps fill i	n some o	f the gaps.	

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ELECTRONICS FIRM IN PENNSYLVANIA ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

15. What Frenchmen or French firms were or had been involved in the Israeli missile program?

In what capacities were they engaged?

Source advised he does not know the names but does know for certain there were French firms involved. He also said he did not know the names of any Frenchmen specifically involved in the Israeli missile program but was certain French engineers came to Israel periodically in connection with the guided missile program. He again stated that the instructions were written originally in French and the blueprints were French, and the technical manuals were written in French.

16. What were the specific problems caused in the missile program by the French embargo on missiles and parts?

How much of a delay did this cause in the missile program?

What suppliers were used to acquire the necessary parts?

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Source stated that far and away the biggest problem created by the French embargo on missiles and parts concerned the radar proximity fuse. He said he would be unable to estimate how much of a delay was created but he remembers the embargo which was imposed in either late 1968 or early 1969, caused a lot of concern. Source said at the time he asked his supervisor what would be done, and advised they would try to do one of two things: get the necessary parts through companies in the U. S., or try to have scientists at Hotel Three develop their own parts. Source said he had no idea what suppliers were used to acquire the necessary parts but he believed the Motorola Company in Phoenix, Arizona, was supplying C-Band radar to track missiles.

In connection with this question, source drew a quick diagram of a missile trajectory and a diagram of the front part of the missile which housed the radar proximity fuse. He then explained that presuming the missile would be programmed for 500 kilometers, the booster would drop off at an altitude of 80 kilometers. It would reach its maximum



trajectory at 100 kilometers, at which point the "jupe mobile" (skirt) would flare causing the missile to decelerate and begin its downward path. He said that at a pre-determined heighth of 100 to 300 meters, the X-Band radar proximity fuse would become operational and would react to signals bounced from the earth. These signals emit from the nose of the missile, strike the earth, and bounce back to be recorded in a computer. At the desired heighth the fuse would detonate the pay-load or warhead. Copies of these diagrams are attached.

ELECTRONICS FIRM IN PENNSYLVANIA ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

Source also explained that the guided missile used or contemplated by the Israelis was actually an inertial guidance system which computed its program in space from where it originated; therefore the missile must know or have computed into it its exact position in space measured in tenths of seconds in degrees and this must be extremely precise in order for the missile to function properly.

Source stated that at the termination of his	
employment, he was summoned to the office of a	
who was allegedly a security officer	b6
with IAI and maintained an office there. However, source	b7C
was told by his supervisor that was actually with the	2,0
S.B., Israeli Secret Police. Following a dispute with	
concerning his allegiance, advised him he was never to	
come to Israel again, that if he divulged any of the informa-	
tion he obtained while working on the Israeli guided missile	
program, he would be found no matter where he tried to hide	
and appropriate action would be taken. Source stated he	
interpreted this as meaning he would be killed. He said that	
the dispute over his allegiance arose because he told	
he felt he owed allegiance only to the U.S., whereas	
stated his primary allegiance should be to Israel.	

Source also stated that when he first began work on the missile program, it was called Project RON, but that at approximately the time of the French embargo, it was changed to Project TSFIR. Source was unable to recall whether the name change occurred as a result of the French embargo or was merely coincidental with that time.

Source advised that he has heard nothing further from the Israeli Government or any of its representatives since the time of his last contact by the Federal Bureau of Investigation in February, 1970.

Source furnished certain papers which he felt substantiated his position. Copies of these papers are attached to this memorandum:

A letter to source summarizing the terms of a contract dated July 1, 1968, signed by	•
Both of these are of IAI, Ltd.	

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ELECTRONICS FIRM IN PENNSYLVANIA ALLEGEDLY OWNED BY THE ISRAELI GOVERNMENT

- 2. Letter from source to dated March 8, 1969, setting forth his reasons for leaving IAI and Israel.
- 3. Statement of source's account with IAI dated March 17, 1969.
- 4. Receipt No. 0381 indicating \$2,000 U. S. dollars received from source by IAI to settle debts.

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- 5. Letter to source from U. S. Senator George Murphy dated June 16, 1969.
- 6. Letter to source from representing IAI, dated November 26, 1969.

It may be noted that source originally owed IAI \$2850, and paid on this account \$2,000. The amount in dispute (\$700) leaves \$150 unaccounted. Source explained this discrepancy by stating that he had been able to "talk" the head of the accounting department out of \$150.

7. A touring map of Israel dated June, 1967. On this map it may be noted that a dot has been made and an arrow pointing to this dot indicates it is where Kiron would be located. Source stated that this is where he lived when he worked at Or Yehuda. He said it was only three or four miles from the Or Yehuda facility.

· Special Agent in Charge

	AQ 105-2069	Referral/Consult
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One possible lead would be to check the Foreign Agents Registration Section of the Department of Justice but it is felt inquiry of this nature would be premature until more specific information is developed.